



AL-MU'TABAR

Journal of the Hadith Studies Department

State Islamic College of Mandailing Natal, North Sumatra, Indonesia




Vol. 5 No. 2 Edition December 2025

Page: 195-216

<https://jurnal.stain-madina.ac.id/index.php/almutabar>, <https://doi.org/10.56874//almutabar>.

Submission: 21 Nov 2025 **Revised:** 03 Des 2025 **Accept:** 10 Des 2025 **Publish:** 30 Dec 2025

Takhrij Digital-Based Hadith (Analysis Study Of The Advantages And Disadvantages Of The Application Of The Kutub At-Tisah Encyclopedia 9 Books Of Hadith)

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Abstract

This study aims to assess the effectiveness of using the Ensiklopedia Hadis 9 Imam application in supporting the digital-based *takhrij* hadith process. The increasing use of digital platforms in hadith studies requires critical evaluation of data accuracy, feature reliability, and relevance to research needs. This study uses a qualitative-descriptive method with data collection through literature study, direct observation of application features, and interviews with active users. The results show that this application can accelerate the process of searching for hadith, facilitate the identification of sanad and matn, and provide quick access to translations and basic information about narrators. However, a number of limitations were found, such as the lack of in-depth sanad analysis, dependence on manual verification using classical sources, and restrictions on certain features for non-premium users. This study concludes that the application is effective as an initial tool, but cannot replace the more comprehensive traditional *takhrij* methodology. Based on these findings, the study recommends that the use of digital applications always be followed by verification in the main books and scientific literature to maintain the validity and integrity of hadith studies.

Keywords: Digitization; Encyclopedia of Hadith 9 Imams; Takhrij Hadith.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai efektivitas penggunaan aplikasi Ensiklopedia Hadis 9 Imam dalam mendukung proses *takhrij* hadis berbasis digital. Meningkatnya pemanfaatan platform digital dalam studi hadis menuntut evaluasi kritis terkait ketepatan data, reliabilitas fitur, serta relevansinya bagi kebutuhan penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data melalui studi literatur, observasi langsung terhadap fitur aplikasi, serta wawancara dengan pengguna aktif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi ini mampu mempercepat proses penelusuran hadis, mempermudah identifikasi sanad dan matan, serta menyediakan akses cepat terhadap terjemahan dan informasi dasar perawi. Meskipun demikian, ditemukan sejumlah keterbatasan, seperti belum tersedianya analisis sanad secara mendalam, ketergantungan pada verifikasi manual menggunakan sumber klasik, serta pembatasan fitur tertentu bagi pengguna non-premium. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa aplikasi tersebut efektif sebagai alat bantu awal, tetapi tidak dapat menggantikan metodologi *takhrij* tradisional yang lebih komprehensif. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, penelitian merekomendasikan agar penggunaan aplikasi digital selalu diikuti dengan verifikasi pada kitab-kitab induk dan literatur ilmiah untuk menjaga validitas dan integritas kajian hadis.

Kata Kunci: Digitalisasi; Ensiklopedia Hadis; Takhrij Hadis.

INTRODUCTION

The development of digital technology has brought significant changes in various aspects of human life, including in the field of Islamic studies.¹ One area that has felt this impact is the study of hadith, particularly the process of hadith interpretation. Hadith interpretation is a method for tracing the origins of a hadith, both in terms of its sanad (chain of transmission) and its mater (mater), with the aim of ensuring its authenticity and validity.² This process, which initially required a great deal of time and effort, can now be done more quickly and efficiently thanks to advances in technology.³ In the digital era, various applications and software have been developed to assist researchers and students in interpreting hadith. One widely used application is the Encyclopedia of Hadith of the Nine Imams. This application provides an extensive database, covering the hadith books of the nine great imams, namely Imam Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Daud, Tirmidhi, Nasa'i, and others. This application provides users with easier and faster access to find the sanad, matan, and degree of a hadith.⁴ However, the effectiveness of using digital applications in the hadith takhrij process is still a question that needs to be studied more deeply. To what extent is this application able to replace traditional methods that require a deep understanding of the science of hadith, so that digital technology not only makes it easier, but also maintains the integrity of hadith science.⁵

¹ Sabilar Rosyad and Muhammad Alif, "Hadith in the Digital Era: Challenges and Opportunities of Using Technology in Hadith Studies," *Journal of Religious Studies: Studying Doctrines, Thoughts, and Religious Phenomena* 24, no. 2 (2023): 185–97, <https://doi.org/10.19109/jia.v24i2.18979>.

² Annisa Mawaddah, Sardianto, and Rahman, "Research Methodology of Takhrij Hadith," *Taqirri: Journal of Al-Hadith Science Studies* 1, no. 2 (2025): 85–103.

³ Dary Destria, Yeni Huriani, and Wahyudin Daemalaksana, "The Idea of Realizing Society 5.0 in Indonesia: A Study of Contemporary Takhrij and Hadith Commentaries," *Gunung Djati Conference Series* 8 (2022): 843–56.

⁴ Hamdan Husein Batubara et al., "Utilization of the Hadith Encyclopedia of the Book of 9 Imams as a Media and Source for Learning Hadith," *Muallimuna: Jurnal Madrasah Ibtidaiyah* 2, no. 2 (2017): 63–74.

⁵ Abdul Hamid, "The Role of Websites in the Dissemination of Hadith in the Digital Era," *El-Nubuwwah: Journal of Hadith Studies* 2, no. 2 (2024): 155–84.

The increasing number of users of digital applications in the study of hadith, both among academics, students, and the general public, often rely on these applications without having a deep understanding of the basic principles of hadith science.⁶As a result, there is potential for misuse or misinterpretation of the information provided by the app. On the other hand, apps like the Encyclopedia of Hadith of the Nine Imams also have limitations. For example, they rely heavily on an internet connection and cannot fully replace the role of scholars or hadith experts in providing in-depth analysis.⁷Furthermore, not all applications have comprehensive features for critically analyzing sanad and matan. Therefore, it is important to evaluate the extent to which these applications can be used as effective tools for hadith interpretation.⁸

This study is relevant in the context of the development of digital literacy among Muslims. The increasing availability of digital resources demands that Muslims possess strong digital literacy skills so they can use technology wisely and in accordance with Islamic principles.⁹This digital literacy encompasses the ability to understand, analyze, and verify information obtained through digital applications. The importance of this research is also supported by the fact that the hadith is one of the primary sources of Islamic teachings after the Quran.¹⁰Therefore, ensuring the authenticity and validity of the hadith is a crucial step in maintaining the purity of Islamic teachings.¹¹Digital technology can be a very helpful tool, but its use must be based on correct understanding and in-depth study.¹²Thus, this research focuses not only on the technical evaluation of the application but also on its impact on the understanding and practice of Islamic teachings in the digital age. This makes this study relevant and significant for the future development of Islamic science and technology.

Takhrij Hadith is the process of tracing the original sources of a hadith with the aim of finding out its origin, quality and level of validity.¹³This process involves identifying the path of transmission (sanad) and the content of the hadith (matan) from authoritative hadith books. *Takhrij* hadith aims to ascertain whether a hadith has a sanad that continues up to the Messenger of Allah and to assess the level of authenticity of the hadith based on the principles of hadith science, such as justice and intelligence of the narrator as well as the absence of defects (illah) in the sanad or matan.¹⁴*Takhrij* hadith is an important method in the study of hadith, because it helps maintain the authenticity and purity of Islamic teachings by sorting out hadith that are authentic,

⁶ Abdhillah Shafrianto, "Hadith Science in an Academic Perspective: Challenges and Opportunities," *Al-Mutawatir: Journal of Hadith Studies* 1, no. 2 (2024): 79–94.

⁷ Batubara et al., "Utilization of the Hadith Encyclopedia of the Book of 9 Imams as a Media and Source for Learning Hadith."

⁸ Ilhamiyatul Hidayah and Endad Musaddad, "Digitalization of Hadith: Developments and Challenges in the Modern Era," *Amsal Al-Qur'an: Jurnal Al-Qur'an Dan Hadith* 2, no. 2 (2025): 184–204.

⁹ Tian Wahyudi, "Strengthening Digital Literacy of the Young Muslim Generation Within the Framework of the Ulul Albab Concept," *Al-Mutharahah: Journal of Research and Social Religious Studies* 18, no. 2 (2021): 161–78, <https://doi.org/10.46781/al-mutharahah.v18i2.368>.

¹⁰ Idris Siregar, "The Qur'an and Hadith as Sources of Islamic Law," *Ibn Abbas: Journal of Qur'anic Science and Interpretation* 6, no. 2 (2023): 190–200.

¹¹ Hilgha Mustin, Muhammad Tasbih, and Zaenab Abdullah, "Criticism of the Sanad (Naqd Al-Sanad) in Hadith Science: Methodology and Implementation," *Socius: Journal of Social Sciences Research* 3 (2025): 852–58.

¹² Lovandri Dwanda Putra and Suci Zhinta Ananda Pratama, "Utilization of Digital Media and Technology in Overcoming Learning Problems," *Journal Transformation of Mandalika* 4, no. 8 (2023): 310–17.

¹³ Muhammad Hafil Birbik, "Takhrij Hadith: A Method for Researching Hadith Sources to Minimize Unilateral Citation of Hadith," *Ar-Risalah: Islamic Media, Education and Islamic Law* 1, no. 1 (2020): 174–92.

¹⁴ Azan Sagala, "Takhrij and Its Methods," *Al-Ulum: Journal of Islamic Education* 2, no. 2 (2021): 225–38, <https://doi.org/article/1e8aebf063e94d09a7eb93f04cf4b8fd>.

hasan, and weak.¹⁵In the modern era, this process has been made easier by the existence of digital applications that provide a database of hadith books, so that access to hadith sources becomes faster and more efficient.¹⁶

Digital software is software designed to perform various functions electronically with the aid of a computer or other digital device. This software includes a variety of applications, programs, or systems that enable users to perform specific tasks, from data processing and information management to work process automation.¹⁷In the context of learning, digital software is often used as a tool to increase efficiency and effectiveness, such as educational applications, simulation software, and web-based platforms.¹⁸The primary advantages of digital software are its ability to process data quickly, provide access to a wide range of digital resources, and enhance user interactivity and flexibility. This makes digital software a crucial element in supporting modern activities, including education, research, and various other professional fields.¹⁹The 9 Imams Hadith Encyclopedia application is a digital platform designed to make it easier for users to access collections of hadiths compiled from nine main books of hadith, namely Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sunan Abu Daud, Sunan Tirmidzi, Sunan Nasai, Sunan Ibnu Majah, Musnad Ahmad, Muwattha Malik, and Sunan Darimi.²⁰This application is equipped with a search feature that allows users to quickly and efficiently find hadith based on specific keywords, chapters, or themes. Furthermore, the application provides hadith texts in Arabic along with translations, making it accessible to a wide range of users, both those who speak Arabic and those who do not. With its user-friendly interface, this application simplifies the process of hadith interpretation, sanad (chain of narration) review, and understanding the text of hadith, making it a relevant tool for digital-based Islamic learning and research.²¹

The effectiveness of digital media in learning lies in its ability to increase accessibility, interactivity, and efficiency of the learning process. Digital media allows students and teachers to access learning resources anytime and anywhere, and provides a variety of learning formats, such as text, audio, video, and simulations, that can be tailored to individual needs.²²In the context of religious learning, digital media facilitates information retrieval, such as hadith recitations, through quick search features and integrated data. Furthermore, interactivity in digital media, such as quizzes, online discussions, or comment features, encourages active user participation and enhances understanding. However, this effectiveness is also influenced by user digital literacy,

¹⁵ Muh Farid Wadjedy and Muhammad Ali, "Takhrij Al-Hadith," *Ma'had Aly: Journal of Islamic Studies* 4, no. 1 (2025): 149–70.

¹⁶ Rosyad and Alif, "Hadith in the Digital Era: Challenges and Opportunities of Using Technology in Hadith Studies."

¹⁷ Agung Rizky Jamas et al., "Computer Software," *Journal of Science and Technology* 2, no. 2 (2024): 94–105.

¹⁸ Belva Saskia Permana, Lutvia Ainun Hazizah, and Yusuf Tri Herlambang, "Educational Technology: The Effectiveness of Using Technology-Based Learning Media in the Digitalization Era," *Khatulistiwa: Journal of Education and Social Humanities* 4, no. 1 (2024): 19–28.

¹⁹ Ferdinan, Ahmad Nashir, and Sukarman, *Educational Technology in the Digital Era: Innovation and Implementation* (Gowa: Pena Publisher, 2025).

²⁰ Batubara et al., "Utilization of the Hadith Encyclopedia of the Book of 9 Imams as a Media and Source for Learning Hadith."

²¹ Nur Laili Nabilah Nazahah Najiyah and Rizki Putriani, "Transformation of Hadith Study in the Digital Era: An Effectiveness of Hadith Applications and Websites," *Mashdar: Journal of Qur'an and Hadith Studies* 6, no. 1 (2024): 27–42.

²² Jiwa Wahyu Perdana, Jihaddifa, and Gusmaneli, "Design of Islamic Religious Education Learning Using Digital Media," *Journal of Social Education and Counseling* 2, no. 3 (2024): 934–42.

intuitive interface design, and the relevance of the content to learning objectives.²³With proper use, digital media can be a very effective tool to support learning in various fields, including religious education.²⁴

The main problem of this research is the existence of digital takhrij hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia application. In line with the main problem, the formulation of this research problem is how effective digital takhrij hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia application. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of digital takhrij hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia application. This research has the benefits and uses, namely, it can be a scientific contribution while providing practical guidance in takhrij hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia application.

Based on the author's review, there are several research results that discuss similar issues. The study conducted by Memed Khumaedi (2020) entitled "Digitalization of Hadiths on Current Issues for Android-Based Mobile Devices." aims to develop a collection of hadiths relevant to contemporary issues through digital application media. In addition, this study also aims to evaluate the feasibility of an application containing these hadiths, which was developed using the PKH CMS template, based on assessments from 15 respondents. The development of this hadith application related to current issues was carried out through five main stages, namely: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. The result of this process is an Android-based mobile application designed to contain the latest hadiths with seven main features, namely: the main menu as the initial display, this list aims to develop a collection of hadiths relevant to contemporary issues through digital application media. In addition, this study also aims to evaluate the feasibility of an application containing these hadiths, which was developed using the PKH CMS template, based on assessments from 15 respondents. The development of this hadith application related to current issues was carried out through five main stages: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. The result of this process is an Android-based mobile application designed to contain the latest hadith with seven main features: a main menu as the initial display, a table of contents, a search feature, a profile, a foreword, contact us, and a flip book.²⁵

The second study, conducted by Lestari (2023) entitled "The Effectiveness of Using Hadith Software on Takhrij al-Hadis Learning Achievement." This study aims to obtain objective information about the differences in the use of Hadith software on the learning achievement of Takhrij Al-Hadis in PAI students concentrating on Al-Qur'an Hadith class of 2016 UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. The method used in this study is a quantitative method using descriptive analysis. The research data were analyzed descriptively. Furthermore, to find out more about the use of software, the analysis was carried out using the Product Moment detection formula. With this study, it is expected to see a significant difference between the use of Hadith software and the learning achievement of Takhrij Al-Hadis. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a strong or high difference between the use of Hadith software and the learning achievement of Takhrij Al-Hadis in PAI students concentrating on Al-Qur'an Hadith class of 2016 UIN Raden Fatah Palembang.²⁶

²³ Eki Adedo, "The Development of Digital Media and Its Utilization in Islamic Religious Education Learning" (IAIN Curup, 2024).

²⁴ Karima Nurul Huda et al., "Development of Hadith Studies in the Digital Realm," *Gunung Djati Conference Series* 29 (2023): 69–75.

²⁵ Memed Khumaedi, "Digitalization of Current Issue Hadiths for Android-Based Mobile Devices" (UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2020).

²⁶ Rizky Lestari et al., "The Effectiveness of Using Hadith Software on Learning Achievement of Takhrij Al-Hadis," *Jurnal PAI Raden Fatah* 5, no. 1 (2023): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.19109/pairf.v5i1>.

There are similarities and differences between the findings of previous and current research. Both previous and current research discuss the digitization of hadith. The difference is that the previous study discussed the use of hadith software to analyze content and contemporary issues, while the current study examines the effectiveness of hadith interpretation through digital hadith applications.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study discusses digital-based hadith takhrij (analytical study of the advantages and disadvantages of the application of the Encyclopedia Kutub al-Tis'ah 9 Books of Imams), and based on the literature review, there are four relevant publications found.

First, study by Sabilar Rosyadi and Muhammad Alif(2023) The study, entitled "Hadith in the Digital Age: Challenges and Opportunities for Using Technology in Hadith Studies," used a descriptive-qualitative method. The results and findings indicate that hadith studies in the digital age face numerous challenges, such as the ease with which fabricated hadiths can spread and cause harm. Therefore, the use of technology in hadith studies requires sound ethics and strategies. By respecting religious values, maintaining credibility, protecting privacy, and adhering to applicable ethical guidelines, hadith researchers can utilize technology responsibly and beneficially. With the right approach, the use of technology can enhance the understanding, research, and dissemination of the rich hadith heritage to Muslims worldwide.²⁷

SecondA study by Muhammad Afda Nahied and Rofiatul Ubaidillah (2024) entitled "Mediatization of Hadith: Transformation of Interpretation in the Digital Era" used library research, and data obtained through research in the form of books, articles, and journals were then analyzed using a mediatization approach. The results and findings show that social media has become a primary platform for the dissemination, interpretation, and understanding of hadith in modern society. This phenomenon reflects a shift in the way society accesses and interacts with religious information, with social media becoming an effective channel for disseminating religious messages, including hadith.²⁸

Third, a study by Althaf Husein Muzakky and Muhammad Mundzir entitled "Various Methods of Takhrij Hadith: From the Traditional to the Digital Era" with a qualitative research type. The results and findings indicate that there are five methods of takhrij hadith: namely by the first word, vocabulary, first narrator, thematic hadith, and hadith quality. On the other hand, there is the Jawami' al-Kalim and Mausu'ah Hadith software that can be accessed on computers, gadgets both offline and online.²⁹

Fourth, a study by Karima Nurul Huda, Akhmad Hasan Saleh, Kholila Mukaromah and Ibnu Hajar Ansori entitled "The Development of Hadith Studies in the Digital Realm" uses a qualitative approach that applies analytical descriptive methods. The results and findings show that along with the development of time entering the digital era, hadith began to be packaged in it to display hadith studies more easily. This study concludes that with the development of hadith studies in this digital era, many hadith books have been digitized, namely a form of transferring hadith books packaged

²⁷ Rosyad and Alif, "Hadith in the Digital Era: Challenges and Opportunities of Using Technology in Hadith Studies."

²⁸ Muhammad Afda Nahied and Rofiatul Ubaidillah, "Mediatization of Hadith: Transformation of Interpretation in the Digital Era," *Al-Manar: Journal of Quranic and Hadith Studies* 10, no. 1 (2024): 87–105, <https://doi.org/10.35719/amn.v10i1.66>.

²⁹ Althaf Husein Muzakky and Muhammad Mundzir, "Various Methods of Takhrij Hadith: From the Traditional to the Digital Era," *Jurnal Studi Hadith Nusantara* 4, no. 1 (2022): 74–87.

in software that brings benefits and challenges for hadith researchers in particular and the entire community in general.³⁰

Based on the literature above, it can be concluded that extensive research and studies have been conducted in digital hadith studies. This research gap focuses on digital hadith studies based on the takhrij method by analyzing software called the 9 Imams' Hadith Encyclopedia. This is important because of the increasing number of offers available to facilitate hadith study, but analysis of specific software remains very limited, although this is considered crucial due to its relationship to the validity of the information that will serve as the basis for hadith assessment. Therefore, this research will provide insight for researchers who wish to determine the effectiveness of the 9 Imams' Hadith Encyclopedia within the framework of hadith takhrij.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative method because it involves a literature review. The research process begins with collecting various library sources, both primary and secondary. After these sources are collected, the data is grouped based on the research questions. The classified data is then extracted from the library sources, clearly described, and processed into research facts. This research adopts an application content analysis approach. The analysis stages include data reduction, which simplifies the obtained data; data presentation according to research needs; and finally, drawing conclusions.³¹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Takhrij Hadith

In linguistics, takhrij is *al-idzharu wal ibrazu*, to reveal or show. Meanwhile, in terms of terminology, takhrij is:

الدلالة على موضع الحديث في مصادره الأصلية التي أخرجته بسنده، ثم بيان مرتبته عند الحاجة

Showing the origin of a hadith in the original source that narrated the hadith along with its chain of transmission, then explaining the status of the hadith if necessary.³²

What is meant by *mashadirul hadith al-ashliyah* (original source of hadith) are the hadiths contained in the Sunnah books which the compilers collected from the results of *talaqi* from their teachers with *sanad* up to the Prophet SAW, for example *Suhus sittah*, *Al-Muwatha*, *Musnad Ahmad*, *Mustadrak Al-Hakim*, *Mushannaf Abdur Razaq*, then works published in other forms such as books of *tafsir*, *fiqh*, and *dates* that quote hadiths, where these hadiths are narrated in independent *sanads*, and are not taken from other previous works. Works that fall into this category are: *Tafsir At-Thabari*, *Tarikhut Thabari*, *Buku Al-Umm As-Syafi'i*.³³

Therefore, mentioning the origin of a hadith but not the original source is not valid as takhrij. For example, if we find a hadith in one of the books that we want to takhrij, but we say that the hadith is found in the book *al-Jami'ush Shaghir*, *Riyadhush Shalihin*, or another book that is not the original source, then this cannot be called takhrij, because the book that we mention

³⁰ Huda et al., "Development of Hadith Studies in the Digital Domain."

³¹ Wahyudin Darmalaksana, "Qualitative Research Methods of Literature Study and Field Study," Pre-Print Digital Library UIN Sunan Gunung Djadi Bandung, 2020.

³² Sagala, "Takhrij and its Methods."

³³ Andi Rahman, "Introduction to Takhrij Hadith," *Riwayah: Journal of Hadith Studies* 2, no. 1 (2016): 149–64.

contains the hadith is not the main book. Al-Jami'ush Shaghir, Riyadhush Shalihin, and the like are books that quote hadiths from the main book.³⁴

According to Mahmud at-Thahhan, takhrij hadith is an attempt to identify the origin of a hadith in its original source, which includes including the complete sanad and, if necessary, explaining the quality of the hadith. This definition is almost similar to the term takhrij hadith, with the difference being the use of the words "indicate" and "direct." However, in essence, both refer to a systematic method for examining hadith by including a complete and detailed sanad.³⁵

From this understanding, it can be concluded that the completeness of the sanad and matan hadith is an absolute must for anyone who wants to narrate it. Apart from that, tracing the source of the original book must be carried out according to the method formulated by hadith experts. Considering the importance of systematization and proper procedures in Hadith research, there are several methods commonly used in the Hadith takhrij process.³⁶

Transformation of Takhrij Hadith Studies

Takhrij Hadith is an important discipline in Islamic studies, aiming to trace the origins of hadith, verify its sanad (chain of transmission), and assess its validity. Over time, the science of hadith interpretation has undergone transformations, both in methodology and technology.³⁷ Here's how it developed: First, from the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) until the 5th century AH, there was no need for takhrij, because initially the recorded hadith were still few. Scholars then wrote down the books of the Sunnah from a wide range of original sources, where their connection to these books was very strong and their ability to identify the sources of hadith was also very high, so that takhrij was no longer necessary. Second, by the mid-5th century, most scholars' knowledge of the books of the Sunnah and their original sources became increasingly limited, and it was difficult for them to understand the hadith quoted by writers in the fields of sharia and other sciences such as fiqh, tafsir, and history. Efforts to facilitate this increased, so that books on takhrij began to appear, and among the first of these books to appear were the books of Al-Khatib Al-Baghdadi. Third, books on takhrij continue to appear until our time, numbering in the dozens. Fourth, in our era there has been a qualitative shift in the field of takhrij, namely with the emergence of takhrij through computer applications, and these programs are still developing. Fifth, in this era there have emerged works that explain the rules and principles that explain the ushulut takhrij, its methods, and the books used in it, among which the most famous are: (a) Ushulut Takhrij wa Dirasatul Asanid, Dr. Mahmud At-Thahan, (b) Kasyful Litsam 'an Asrari Takhrij al-Hadis Sayyidul Anam, Abdul Maujud Muhammad, (c) Tharqut Takhrij Hadis Rasulillah saw, Dr. Abdul Mahdi bin Abdul Qadir, (d) Al-Wadhih fi Fanni Takhrij wa Dirasah Al-Asanid, Dr. Sulthon Ukayalah, (e) Kaifa Nadrisu Ilmit Takhrijil Hadis, Dr. Hamzah Malibari and Dr. Ukayalah, (f) Takhrijul Hadisi An-Nabawi, Dr. Abdul Ghani At-Tamimi, (g) Ilmu Takhrijil al-Hadis, Muhammad Mahmud Bakar, (h) Minhaju Dirosatil Asanid wal Hukmu 'alaiha, Dr. Walid AlAniy, (i) Muqaddimatun Katsir min Kutubit Tahqiq Al-Mu'ashirah. Sixth, In the digital era, the development of takhrij Hadith has experienced a big leap with the presence of

³⁴ Ahmad Izzan, *Takhrij Hadith Study: Study of Takhrij Methodology and Hadith Research Activities* (Bandung: Tafakur, 2012).

³⁵ Mahmud Thahhan, *Ushul At-Takhrij Wa Dirasat Al-Asanid* (Maktabah al Ma'arif, 1991).

³⁶ Emir Surya Kautsar, "Method of Sanad and Matan Hadith Criticism (Naqd Al-Hadis)" (UIN Alauddin Makassar, 2021).

³⁷ Mawaddah, Sardianto, and Rahman, "Research Methodology of Takhrij Hadith."

information technology that simplifies the process of searching, analyzing, and verifying Hadith. Various computer-based applications and software, such as Maktabah Syamilah, Encyclopedia of Hadith, Hadith Soft, allow fast access to thousands of classic Hadith books in digital form. This technology not only speeds up the process of searching for sanad and matan, but also provides advanced features such as automatic sanad analysis, grouping based on the quality of Hadith, and cross-links to reference sources. In addition, global collaboration through online platforms allows scholars, academics, and researchers to share information and research methods on Hadith in real-time, thereby enriching the science of takhrij with broader and more systematic insights.³⁸

TakhrijHadith using the Hadith Encyclopedia Application

a. Description of the Hadith Encyclopedia Application

The Hadith Encyclopedia application was created in 2005 based on the idea of Ustadz Muhaimin Yahya to fill the field of da'wah through applications. Inspired by the Arabic hadith application Kutubut Tis'ah in CD format, he initiated the translation of the hadith by involving more than 25 ustadz, including Ustadz Zulkifli Lc., MA. (deceased), Ustadz Abdul Latief, Lc., MA., and Ustadz Anhar, Lc. (deceased). This project is under the umbrella of Lidwa Pusaka, which is taken from the abbreviation meaning da'wah and effort. After four years, the translation of the entire Kutubut Tis'ah book was completed, although the quality is acknowledged to still need improvement. In the process, Lidwa Pusaka collaborated with several IT companies, eventually partnering with Saltanera as a permanent partner. Initially, the Hadith Encyclopedia was released in CD format, but is now available for Android and iOS devices, making it easier for users in the digital age to access.³⁹

³⁸ Ahmad Arifai and M Saiyid Mahadhir, "Prospects for Hadith Studies in the Digital Era," *Al Mutawatir: Journal of Hadith Studies* 1, no. 1 (2024): 55–66.

³⁹ Luthfia Shifaul and Amanah Burhani, "The Development of Hadith Digitalization: An Analysis of the Hadith Encyclopedia of the 9 Imams by Lidwa Pusaka," *Journal of Hadith Studies* 4, no. 1 (2021): 23–37, <https://doi.org/10.32506/johs.v4i1-03>.

b. Main Features in the Encyclopedia of the 9 Imams

Every application should have special features that can provide comfort and convenience for its users, the following are the features in the Hadith Encyclopedia application.

1. Features of the Book of 9 Imams of Hadith



Figure1. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

Through this book, we can access the hadiths contained in the polar books of tis'ah. By clicking on the book you want to open. This feature is very effective to use, considering that we don't need to search for or buy the Islamic book.

2. Fitur Hadith Search Feature

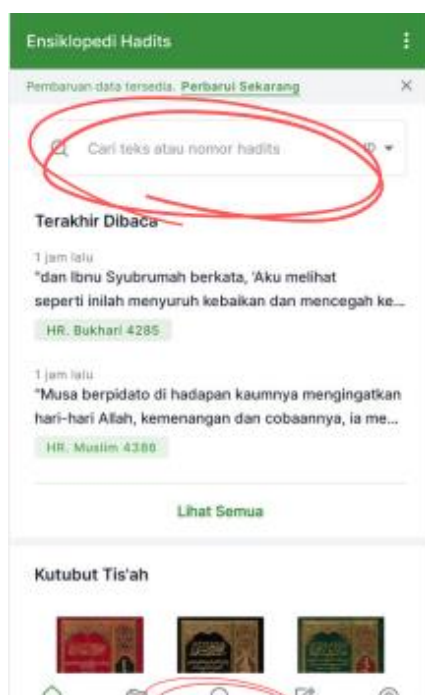


Figure2. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

This feature makes it easier to find the desired hadith. It's highly effective because it allows you to search for specific hadith by word fragment or hadith number in Indonesian, Arabic, and English.

3. Hadith Grouping Feature



Figure3. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

Through this feature, we can find out the hadiths which are grouped based on their reliance, the fall of the sanad, the number of transmission paths, and the hadiths which are related to the Qur'an.

4. Quality Features of Hadith



Figure4. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

This feature is used to determine the quality of the hadith being researched.

5. Copy, Share, and Mark Notes Features

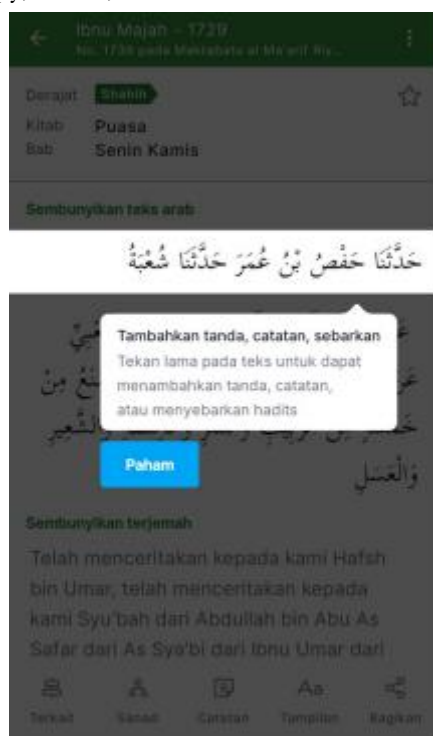


Figure5. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

This feature is used to copy, share, or add notes to the text of the hadith by long pressing on the text.

6. Features of the Sanad of Hadith



Figure6. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

This feature allows us to identify the paths and narrators who transmitted a hadith, from the Companions to the young. It also includes brief biographies of the narrators, the number of narrations, and the assessments of scholars.

7. Related Hadith Features



Figure7. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

8. Hadith Translation Feature



Figure8. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

This feature is used to find out other historical hadiths that are similar in appearance

This feature allows us to more easily understand the meaning and translation of hadith. This hadith translation is available in both Indonesian and English

9. Mark and Share Features



Figure9. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

This feature is used to mark hadiths that you want to save for later viewing. However, to use this feature, you need an account. The share feature allows you to share hadiths and their numbers on social media platforms.

c. Steps to Search and Mentahrij Hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia Application

1. Download the application via Playstore



Figure10. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

2. Click the search column, and type the word fragment you want to search for.



Figure11. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

3. Click on the hadith you want to view and research



Figure12. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

4. Check the hadith information, to find out where the hadith is in the book of explanation.



Figure13. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

5. Check related features, to find out other hadiths with the same theme or embedded in other hadith books.

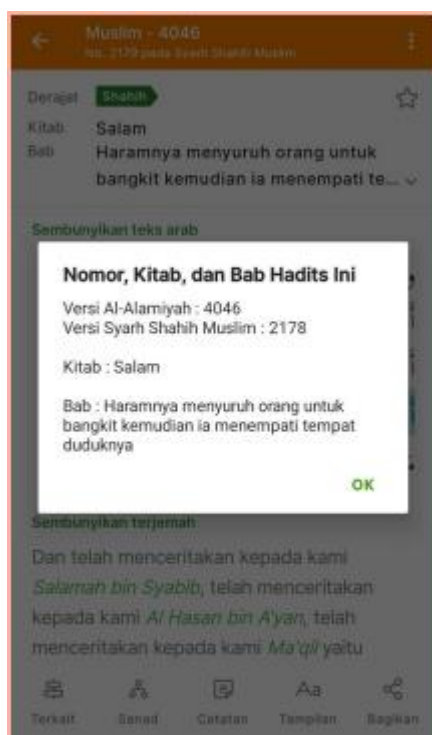


Figure14. Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams

7. Check the narrator's information in the sanad feature, to find out the quality of the narrator and the assessment of scholars.

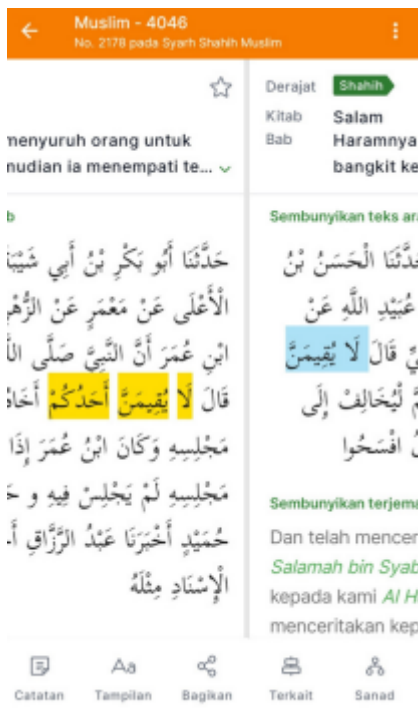


Figure15. *Encyclopedia of Hadith of the 9 Imams*

After checking the quality of the hadith and sanad, the hadith can be used for your own purposes by sharing or copying the hadith. It would be good to keep checking the hadith in the mashadir ashliyah hadith books.

d. Steps to Mentakhrij Hadith through the Hadith Encyclopedia Application

In carrying out takhrij through the Hadith Encyclopedia, you can do the following steps:

1. Determine the text of the hadith & select search keywords

Take the most accurate hadith text (Arabic or translation), or a specific theme. Here the theme of jihad is taken, then determine the most typical words/phrases to be used as keywords. This ensures searches are more precise and not confused with other history.

2. Search for sources through the Hadith Encyclopedia/search application

At this stage, the researcher enters the selected keywords into the search field, then allows the system to display a list of books containing the hadith. The 9 Imams Hadith Encyclopedia application provides convenience by combining hundreds of hadith books in one platform that can be accessed quickly. After the search results appear, the researcher needs to select the narration that best matches the text being studied, then record important information such as the book name, hadith number, chapter, complete text, and the listed sanad. This second step is the core of takhrij, because it is at this stage that the researcher finds the hadith's position in the original literature. One such hadith is the following from Bukhari number 2664 (Bukhari, 1443).

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ جَدَا وَعَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتِ طَلْحَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَأَلَهُ نِسَاؤُهُ عَنِ الْجِهَادِ فَقَالَ نَعَمْ الْجِهَادُ الْحَجُّ

3. Collect other history as a comparison

Compiling all comparative narrations from various other hadith books. A hadith rarely appears in just one book; even long and short hadiths often have other versions with similar or slightly different wording. This comparative process allows researchers to determine whether the hadith has a shahid or mutaba'at, that is, a corroborating narration from other companions or through different channels. These comparative narrations play a crucial role in strengthening or weakening the hadith's status. At this stage, researchers also begin to observe variations in the text, whether there are additions, omissions, or differences in context that need to be noted as part of the scientific analysis. This step serves to determine whether there is a shahid or mutaba'at that strengthens the hadith. As in the hadith above, there are 2 related hadiths, namely in the Muslim book number 3496 and 122 (Naisaburi, 2012), Sunan Abu Daud number 2121 (Sajastani, 1430), Sunan at-Tirmidhi 2100 and 158 (Saurah, 1994), Sunan an-Nasa'i number 2581 and 2579 (Syu'aib, 1444), Sunan Ibn Majah number 2892 (Al-Qazwaini, 2008), Musnad Ahmad number 24158 and number 23357 (Al-Marzawi & As-Saibani, 1313), Darimi number 2285 (Ad-Darimi, 2000) and Muwatha Malik number 883 (Al-Asbahl, 1426).

4. Assess the quality of the sanad and narrators (rijal-hadith)

Assessing the quality of the sanad and the credibility of the narrators. At this stage, the researcher conducts a study of rijal al-hadith, a science that examines the biographies, reputations, and personalities of the narrators of hadith. Each name in the sanad chain must be checked against classical rijal books such as the Tahdzīb al-Kamal, Tahdzīb al-Tahdzīb, al-Kashif, Mīzan al-I'tidal, or Taqrīb al-Tahdzīb. The researcher must ensure whether all the narrators are tsiqah, whether the sanad is continuous (muttasil), and whether there are no defects in the form of syudzudz (irregularities in narration) or 'illat (hidden defects). This stage is very important because the quality of the hadith is completely determined by the integrity of its transmitters.

In the hadith above there is a sanad as below:

Aisha Ummul Mukminin - Aisha binti Thalhah - Habib bin Abi Amrah - Sufyan - Mu'awiyah - Qabishah

5. Prepare takhrij conclusions & analyze the meaning of hadith

In this section the researcher summarizes all the findings starting from the location of the hadith, details of the sanad, the quality of the narrators, comparison with other histories, to conclusions about the status of the hadith. After the status of the hadith was determined, the researcher then carried out an analysis of the meaning of matan according to language understanding, historical context, and explanations from scholars in sharah books such as Fath al-Bari, Syarh Muslim, or Tuhfat al-Ahwadzi. This final stage produces a comprehensive conclusion that not only explains the authenticity of the hadith, but also explains the substance of the teachings it contains. This final result is then used as a legal basis, academic argument, or basis for certain thematic studies.

The hadith above is known to be authentic according to the consensus of scholars. This is due to the assessment of one of the narrators, Aisyah binti Thalhah, who received a tsiqah assessment from Yahya ibn Ma'in, Al-'Ajli, and Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani, and is mentioned in the 'ats tsiqaat according to Ibn Hibban.

e. Advantages and Disadvantages of the 9 Imam Hadith Encyclopedia Application

1) Excess

- It has excellent translation features and makes it easy for Indonesians.
- Easy and simple to operate.
- Can be used by all groups, including the general public and beginners.
- There is quite a lot of hadith data in the application.
- Data copying hadith editorial and translation in other applications is quite easy.
- This application has other features such as selected hadiths, hadith posters, hadith playlists, hadith podcasts, greeting cards and arba'in hadiths.

2) Lack

- Cannot confirm the sanad path in terms of the factual quality of the sanad or the status of the teacher, student or liqo (direct meeting) of the narrators.
- There has been no study of the original book and its translation.
- Not yet equipped with teacher and student information.
- If you want to optimize the application, you must upgrade to the paid version.
- There has been no study regarding the hadith sharia.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the Encyclopedia of Hadith of the Nine Imams (9 Imams) application is effective in accelerating the process of takhrij (recitation) through easy source tracing, sanad identification, and comparative narration searches, although in-depth analysis still requires traditional methods. The discussion confirms that the available digital features are capable of assisting users in the initial stages of takhrij, but they do not provide a comprehensive sanad evaluation, do not include complete rijal information, and still require manual verification in the original books. This study's limitations lie in its focus on evaluating only one application and its reliance on feature observations and user interviews. It is hoped that these findings can encourage increased digital literacy in hadith studies and the development of more accurate and methodological applications. Further research is recommended to compare various hadith applications, systematically test the accuracy of rijal data, and explore the use of artificial intelligence technology in automating sanad and matan analysis to strengthen the contribution of digitalization in contemporary hadith studies.

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